

Amendments to the Claims:

Please replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application with the following listing of claims.

Listing of claims

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of determining whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, comprising:

receiving a part of the multi-part message;
generating a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;
comparing the correlation value with a threshold level;
aborting reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and
dynamically adjusting the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,
wherein the communication traffic behavior accounts for the recentness of traffic addressed to a particular UE.

Claim 2 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the comparing step is performed as:

$$c_{\text{detection}} = \begin{cases} \text{if } \max_{c \in [1, \dots, n_c]} D(\text{ML}_c, c) / \sqrt{V_c} > \tau \text{ then } \text{maxind}(D(\text{ML}_c, c) / \text{sqrt}(V_c)) \\ \text{else no detection} \end{cases}$$

$$X_{1_\text{detection}} = \text{ML}_{c_ \text{detection}}$$

wherein c is a code, ML_c is a maximum likelihood detection for each code c , D is a decision matrix, V_c is a variance of code c , τ is a threshold, n_c is an index corresponding to a number of codes, $X_{1_ \text{detection}}$ is the resulting code word number, and $\text{ML}_{c_ \text{detection}}$ is the number of the code word giving the largest correlation for spreading code $c_ \text{detection}$.

Claim 3 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the comparing step is performed as:

$$c_{\text{detection}} = \begin{cases} \text{if } \max_{c \in [1, \dots, n_c]} D(\text{ML}_c, c) / S_c > \tau \text{ then } \text{maxind}(D(\text{ML}_c, c) / S_c) \\ \text{else no detection} \end{cases}$$

$$X_{1_\text{detection}} = \text{ML}_{c_ \text{detection}}$$

where

$$S_c = 1 / \text{length}(D(:, c)) \sum_{i=\text{all elements excl. ML}_c} |D(i, c)|$$

wherein c is a code, ML_c is a maximum likelihood detection for each code c , D is a decision matrix, S_c is a standard deviation of code c , τ is a threshold, n_c is an index corresponding to a number of codes, $X_{1_ \text{detection}}$ is the resulting code word number, and $\text{ML}_{c_ \text{detection}}$ is the number of the code word giving the largest correlation for spreading code $c_ \text{detection}$.

Claim 4 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the comparing step is performed by comparing a ratio between a highest correlation and a second highest correlation with a threshold.

Claim 5 (canceled)

Claim 6 (currently amended): ~~The method of claim 1,~~ A method of determining whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, comprising:

receiving a part of the multi-part message;
generating a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;
comparing the correlation value with a threshold level;
aborting reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and
dynamically adjusting the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,

wherein the communication traffic behavior is whether traffic directed to a particular user equipment (UE) is part of a burst directed to that UE.

Claim 7 (original): The method of claim 6, wherein detecting whether traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE comprises:

detecting whether the UE has been addressed at any time during a number, n , of the most recent transmission time intervals.

Claim 8 (original): The method of claim 7, wherein the number, n , is equal to 10.

Claim 9 (canceled)

Claim 10 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the threshold level is permitted to assume any one of a plurality of possible threshold levels.

Claim 11 (original): The method of claim 10 comprising:

if it is detected that traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE, then ensuring that the threshold level takes on a lower one of the plurality of possible threshold levels; and

if it is not detected that traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE, then ensuring that the threshold level takes on a higher one of the plurality of possible threshold levels.

Claim 12 (original): The method of claim 10, wherein the plurality of possible threshold levels consists of a low threshold level and a high threshold level.

Claim 13 (original): The method of claim 10, wherein an intermediate threshold is set to one of the plurality of possible threshold levels, and the intermediate threshold is filtered.

Claim 14 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the code division multiple access communication system is a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system.

Claim 15 (original): The method of claim 14, wherein the part of the multi-part message is a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message.

Claim 16 (original): The method of claim 15, wherein:

the HSDPA system includes a full set of possible known sequences;

the correlation value is one of a set of correlation values that are generated by correlating each of a reduced set of possible known sequences against the HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

the reduced set of possible known sequences is generated from the full set of possible known sequences.

Claim 17 (currently amended): ~~The method of claim 16,~~ A method of determining whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, comprising:

receiving a part of the multi-part message;

generating a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;

comparing the correlation value with a threshold level;

aborting reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and

dynamically adjusting the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,

wherein the code division multiple access communication system is a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system,

wherein the part of the multi-part message is a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message,

wherein:

the HSDPA system includes a full set of possible known sequences;

the correlation value is one of a set of correlation values that are generated by correlating each of a reduced set of possible known sequences against the HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

the reduced set of possible known sequences is generated from the full set of possible known sequences, and

wherein the reduced set of possible known sequences includes only those known sequences that do not correspond to an illegal codeword.

Claim 18 (original): The method of claim 16, wherein:

the reduced set of possible known sequences includes only those known sequences that are associated with one or more capabilities of a first User Equipment (UE); and

the full set of possible known sequences includes at least one known sequence that is not associated with one or more capabilities of the first UE, and the at least one known sequence is associated with one or more capabilities of a second UE.

Claim 19 (canceled)

Claim 20 (currently amended): ~~The method of claim 19;~~ A method of decoding a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message in a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system that includes a full set of possible codewords, the method comprising:

receiving the HS-SCCH Part 1 message;

generating a set of correlation values by correlating each of a reduced set of possible codewords, against the received HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

selecting as a decoded value that one of the reduced set of possible codewords that is associated with a highest one of the correlation values,

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords is generated from the full set of possible codewords, and

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords includes only those codewords that are not illegal codewords.

Claim 21 (currently amended): ~~The method of claim 19;~~ A method of decoding a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message in a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system that includes a full set of possible codewords, the method comprising:

receiving the HS-SCCH Part 1 message;

generating a set of correlation values by correlating each of a reduced set of possible codewords, against the received HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

selecting as a decoded value that one of the reduced set of possible codewords that is associated with a highest one of the correlation values,

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords is generated from the full set of possible codewords, and

wherein:

the reduced set of possible codewords includes only those codewords that are associated with one or more capabilities of a first User Equipment (UE); and

the full set of possible codewords includes at least one codeword that is not associated with one or more capabilities of the first UE, and the at least one codeword is associated with one or more capabilities of a second UE.

Claim 22 (currently amended): An apparatus that determines whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, the apparatus comprising:

logic that receives a part of the multi-part message;

logic that generates a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;

logic that compares the correlation value with a threshold level;

logic that aborts reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and

logic that dynamically adjusts the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,

wherein the communication traffic behavior accounts for the recentness of traffic addressed to a particular UE.

Claim 23 (original): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the logic that compares performs:

$$c_{\text{detection}} = \begin{cases} \text{if } \max_{c \in [1, \dots, n_c]} D(\text{ML}_c, c) / \sqrt{V_c} > \tau \text{ then } \max_{c \in [1, \dots, n_c]} \text{ind}(D(\text{ML}_c, c) / \text{sqrt}(V_c)) \\ \text{else no detection} \end{cases}$$

$$X_{1_detection} = \text{ML}_{c_detection}$$

wherein c is a code, ML_c is a maximum likelihood detection for each code c , D is a decision matrix, V_c is a variance of code c , τ is a threshold, n_c is an index corresponding to a number of codes, $X_{1_detection}$ is the resulting code word number, and $ML_{c_detection}$ is the number of the code word giving the largest correlation for spreading code $c_detection$.

Claim 24 (original): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the logic that compares performs:

$$c_{detection} = \begin{cases} \text{if } \max_{c \in [1, \dots, n_c]} D(ML_c, c) / S_c > \tau \text{ then } \max_{c \in [1, \dots, n_c]} \text{ind}(D(ML_c, c) / S_c) \\ \text{else no detection} \end{cases}$$

$$X_{1_detection} = ML_{c_detection}$$

where

$$S_c = 1 / \text{length}(D(:, c)) \sum_{i=\text{all elements excl. } ML_c} |D(i, c)|$$

wherein c is a code, ML_c is a maximum likelihood detection for each code c , D is a decision matrix, S_c is a standard deviation of code c , τ is a threshold, n_c is an index corresponding to a number of codes, $X_{1_detection}$ is the resulting code word number, and $ML_{c_detection}$ is the number of the code word giving the largest correlation for spreading code $c_detection$.

Claim 25 (original): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the logic that compares a ratio between a highest correlation and a second highest correlation with a threshold.

Claim 26 (canceled)

Claim 27 (currently amended): ~~The apparatus of claim 22,~~ An apparatus that determines whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, the apparatus comprising:
logic that receives a part of the multi-part message;

logic that generates a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;

logic that compares the correlation value with a threshold level;

logic that aborts reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and

logic that dynamically adjusts the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,

wherein the communication traffic behavior is whether traffic directed to a particular user equipment (UE) is part of a burst directed to that UE.

Claim 28 (original): The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the logic that detects whether traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE comprises:

logic that detects whether the UE has been addressed at any time during a number, n , of the most recent transmission time intervals.

Claim 29 (original): The apparatus of claim 28, wherein the number, n , is equal to 10.

Claim 30 (canceled)

Claim 31 (previously presented): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the threshold level is permitted to assume any one of a plurality of possible threshold levels.

Claim 32 (original): The apparatus of claim 31 comprising:

logic that ensures that the threshold level takes on a lower one of the plurality of possible threshold levels if it is detected that traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE; and

logic that ensures that the threshold level takes on a higher one of the plurality of possible threshold levels if it is not detected that traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE.

Claim 33 (original): The apparatus of claim 31, wherein the plurality of possible threshold levels consists of a low threshold level and a high threshold level.

Claim 34 (original): The apparatus of claim 31, wherein an intermediate threshold is set to one of the plurality of possible threshold levels, and the intermediate threshold is filtered.

Claim 35 (original): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the code division multiple access communication system is a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system.

Claim 36 (original): The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the part of the multi-part message is a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message.

Claim 37 (original): The apparatus of claim 36, wherein:
the HSDPA system includes a full set of possible known sequences;
the correlation value is one of a set of correlation values that are generated by correlating each of a reduced set of possible known sequences against the HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and
the reduced set of possible known sequences is generated from the full set of possible known sequences.

Claim 38 (currently amended): ~~The apparatus of claim 37,~~ An apparatus that determines whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, the apparatus comprising:
logic that receives a part of the multi-part message;
logic that generates a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;
logic that compares the correlation value with a threshold level;
logic that aborts reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and
logic that dynamically adjusts the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,
wherein the code division multiple access communication system is a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system,
wherein the part of the multi-part message is a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message,
wherein:

the HSDPA system includes a full set of possible known sequences;
the correlation value is one of a set of correlation values that are generated by
correlating each of a reduced set of possible known sequences against the HS-SCCH Part 1
message; and
the reduced set of possible known sequences is generated from the full set of possible
known sequences, and
wherein the reduced set of possible known sequences includes only those known
sequences that do not correspond to an illegal codeword.

Claim 39 (original): The apparatus of claim 37, wherein:

the reduced set of possible known sequences includes only those known sequences
that are associated with one or more capabilities of a first User Equipment (UE); and
the full set of possible known sequences includes at least one known sequence that is
not associated with one or more capabilities of the first UE, and the at least one known
sequence is associated with one or more capabilities of a second UE.

Claim 40 (canceled)

Claim 41 (currently amended): ~~The apparatus of claim 40,~~ An apparatus that decodes a
High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message in a High Speed
Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system that includes a full set of possible codewords, the
apparatus comprising:

logic that receives the HS-SCCH Part 1 message;
logic that generates a set of correlation values by correlating each of a reduced set of
possible codewords against the received HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and
logic that selects as a decoded value that one of the reduced set of possible codewords
that is associated with a highest one of the correlation values,
wherein the reduced set of possible codewords is generated from the full set of
possible codewords, and
wherein the reduced set of possible codewords includes only those codewords that are
not illegal codewords.

Claim 42 (currently amended): ~~The apparatus of claim 40,~~ An apparatus that decodes a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message in a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system that includes a full set of possible codewords, the apparatus comprising:

logic that receives the HS-SCCH Part 1 message;

logic that generates a set of correlation values by correlating each of a reduced set of possible codewords against the received HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

logic that selects as a decoded value that one of the reduced set of possible codewords that is associated with a highest one of the correlation values,

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords is generated from the full set of possible codewords, and

wherein:

the reduced set of possible codewords includes only those codewords that are associated with one or more capabilities of a first User Equipment (UE); and

the full set of possible codewords includes at least one codeword that is not associated with one or more capabilities of the first UE, and the at least one codeword is associated with one or more capabilities of a second UE.

Claim 43 (currently amended): A machine readable storage medium having stored thereon one or more instructions that cause a processor to determine whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division multiple access communication system, the one or more instructions causing the processor to perform:

receiving a part of the multi-part message;

generating a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part message with a known sequence;

comparing the correlation value with a threshold level;

aborting reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a threshold level; and

dynamically adjusting the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,

wherein the communication traffic behavior accounts for the recentness of traffic addressed to a particular UE.

Claim 44 (canceled)

Claim 45 (currently amended): ~~The machine readable storage medium of claim 43, A~~
machine readable storage medium having stored thereon one or more instructions that cause a
processor to determine whether to abort reception of a multi-part message in a code division
multiple access communication system, the one or more instructions causing the processor to
perform:

receiving a part of the multi-part message;

generating a correlation value by correlating the received part of the multi-part
message with a known sequence;

comparing the correlation value with a threshold level;

aborting reception of the multi-part message if the correlation value is less than a
threshold level; and

dynamically adjusting the threshold level based on a communication traffic behavior,

wherein the communication traffic behavior is whether traffic directed to a particular
user equipment (UE) is part of a burst directed to that UE.

Claim 46 (original): The machine readable storage medium of claim 45, wherein detecting
whether traffic directed to the particular UE is part of a burst directed to that UE comprises:

detecting whether the UE has been addressed at any time during a number, n , of the
most recent transmission time intervals.

Claim 47 (currently amended): A machine readable storage medium having stored
thereon one or more instructions that cause a processor to decode a High Speed Shared
Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message in a High Speed Downlink Packet Access
(HSDPA) system that includes a full set of possible codewords, the one or more instructions
causing the processor to perform:

receiving the HS-SCCH Part 1 message;

generating a set of correlation values by correlating each of a reduced set of possible
codewords against the received HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

selecting as a decoded value that one of the reduced set of possible codewords that is
associated with a highest one of the correlation values,

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords is generated from the full set of
possible codewords, and

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords includes only those codewords that are not illegal codewords.

Claim 48 (new): The method of claim 1, wherein the communication traffic behavior is whether the UE has been addressed at any time during a number, n , of the most recent transmission time intervals.

Claim 49 (new): The method of claim 48, wherein the number, n , is equal to 10.

Claim 50 (new): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the communication traffic behavior is whether the UE has been addressed at any time during a number, n , of the most recent transmission time intervals.

Claim 51 (new): The apparatus of claim 50, wherein the number, n , is equal to 10.

Claim 52 (new): A machine readable storage medium having stored thereon one or more instructions that cause a processor to decode a High Speed Shared Control Channel Part 1 (HS-SCCH Part 1) message in a High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) system that includes a full set of possible codewords, the one or more instructions causing the processor to perform:

receiving the HS-SCCH Part 1 message;

generating a set of correlation values by correlating each of a reduced set of possible codewords against the received HS-SCCH Part 1 message; and

selecting as a decoded value that one of the reduced set of possible codewords that is associated with a highest one of the correlation values,

wherein the reduced set of possible codewords is generated from the full set of possible codewords, and

wherein:

the reduced set of possible codewords includes only those codewords that are associated with one or more capabilities of a first User Equipment (UE); and
the full set of possible codewords includes at least one codeword that is not associated with one or more capabilities of the first UE, and the at least one codeword is associated with one or more capabilities of a second UE.